SONY®

3-257-473-**01**(1)

BBeB Dictionary

取扱説明書

お買い上げいただきありがとうございます。

⚠警告

電気製品は安全のための注意事項を守らないと、火災や人身事故になることがあります。

この取扱説明書は、事故を防ぐための重要な注意事項と製品の取り扱いかたを示しています。**この取扱説明書をよくお読みのうえ**、製品を安全にお使いください。お読みになったあとは、いつでも見られるところに必ず保管してください。

本製品には、読み取り専用の“メモリースティック-ROM”が使われています。データの記録はできません。
本製品は、BBeB Dictionary対応機器およびBBeB Dictionary対応ソフトウェアでのみお使いいただけます。
対応機器をご確認のうえ、お使いください。

MEMORY STICK ™

BBEB-D004S

⚠警告 安全のために

ソニー製品は安全に充分配慮して設計されています。しかし、電気製品はすべて、まちがった使いかたをすると、火災や感電などにより人身事故になることがあり危険です。事故を防ぐために次のことを必ずお守りください。

安全のための注意事項を守る

4ページの注意事項をよくお読みください。

故障したら使わない

動作がおかしくなったら、すぐにお買い上げ店またはソニーサービス窓口に修理をご依頼ください。

万一、異常が起きたら

① 本製品を挿入している機器の電源を切る（詳しくは、挿入している機器の取扱説明書をご覧ください）。

② お買い上げ店またはソニーサービス窓口に修理を依頼する。

警告表示の意味

取扱説明書および製品では、次のような表示をしています。表示の内容をよく理解してから本文をお読みください。

⚠警告

この表示の注意事項を守らないと、火災・感電などにより死亡や大けがなど人身事故の原因となります。

⚠注意

この表示の注意事項を守らないと、感電やその他の事故によりけがをしたり周辺の家財に損害を与えたりすることがあります。

注意を促す記号



火災　感電

行為を禁止する記号



禁止　ぬれ手禁止

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万一、当社の製造上の原因による不良がありました場合には、お取りかえ致します。それ以外の責はご容赦願います。

- “Memory Stick”（“メモリースティック”）、“Memory Stick-ROM”（“メモリースティック-ROM”）および は、ソニー株式会社の商標です。
- “BBeB Dictionary”および“BBeB Dictionary”はソニー株式会社の商標です。
- MicrosoftおよびWindowsは米国Microsoft Corporationの米国およびその他の国における登録商標または商標です。
- その他、本書に記載されているシステム名、製品名は、一般に各開発メーカーの登録商標または商標です。なお、本文中では、™、®マークは明記していません。

本製品の仕様は、改良のため予告なく変更することがありますが、ご了承ください。

⚠警告



下記の注意事項を守らないと火災・感電により死亡や大けがの原因となります。

内部に水や異物を入れない



水や異物が入ると火災や感電の原因となります。万一、水や異物が入ったときは、お買い上げ店またはソニーサービス窓口にご相談ください。

⚠注意

下記の注意事項を守らないとけがをしたり周辺の家財に損害を与えたりすることがあります。

乳幼児の手の届くところに置かない



この“メモリースティックROM”は小型のため飲み込む恐れがあるので、乳幼児の手の届くところに置かない。万が一飲み込んだ場合は、ただちに医師に相談してください。

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この取扱説明書について

本書では、“ メモリースティック-ROM ”内に収録されている辞書の基本的な検索の種類を説明しています。
文字の入力や項目の選択のしかたなどの詳しい操作方法については、使用する機器の取扱説明書をご覧ください。

本機には次の辞書が収録されています

大修館書店

ジーニアス英和大辞典
監修カタカナ発音英単語検索辞典
ジーニアス和英辞典
英語語義イメージ辞典

Oxford University Press

オックスフォード現代英英辞典 第6版
オックスフォードコンサイス類語辞典

この取扱説明書に表示されている画面の内容は、改良のため、一部異なる場合があります。あらかじめご了承ください。

“メモリースティック-ROM”内の辞書を選ぶ

ご注意

本製品は、BBeB Dictionary対応機器およびBBeB Dictionary対応ソフトウェアでのみお使いいただけます。対応機器をご確認のうえ、お使いください。

1　お使いになる機器の“メモリースティック”スロットに“メモリースティック-ROM”を挿入し、収録されている辞書の一覧を表示する。

詳しくは本製品をお使いになる機器の取扱説明書をご覧ください。

2　表示画面中の をジョグダイヤルで移動させ、使いたい辞書を選ぶ。選んだらジョグダイヤルを押す。

選んだ辞書の表紙画面が表示されます。

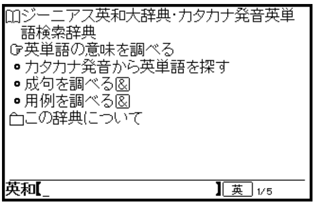
それぞれの辞書のページの指示に従い検索してください。

ご注意

- お使いになる機器により、項目の選択のしかたや決定のしかたが説明と異なる場合があります。本製品をお使いになる機器の取扱説明書でご確認ください。
- 説明に使われている画面は、e-Book Reader EBR-100MSに本製品を挿入して使用したときのものです。
- 本製品には、読み取り専用の“メモリースティック-ROM”が使われています。データの記録はできません。

ジーニアス英和大辞典／カタカナ発音英単語検索辞典を使う

「ジーニアス英和大辞典／カタカナ発音英単語検索辞典」では以下の方法で検索することができます。
ジョグダイヤルで検索方法を選びます。



「英単語の意味を調べる」を選ぶと

表紙画面下の検索文字入力欄に英単語を入力します。前方一致検索、後方一致検索、ワイルドカード検索で検索することができます。

「カタカナ発音から英単語を探す」を選ぶと

表紙画面下の検索文字入力欄に英単語をカタカナ発音で入力し、前方一致検索します。

「成句を調べる」を選ぶと

表紙画面下の検索文字入力欄にキーワードとなる複数の単語を&で区切って入力し、検索することができます。

「用例を調べる」を選ぶと

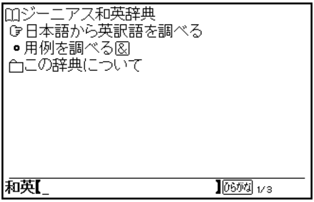
表紙画面下の検索文字入力欄にキーワードとなる複数の単語を&で区切って入力し、検索することができます。

「この辞典について」を選ぶと

目次画面が表示されます。
ジョグダイヤルで調べたい項目を選び、押します。これを何度かくり返して検索します。

ジーニアス和英辞典を使う

「ジーニアス和英辞典」では以下の方法で検索することができます。
ジョグダイヤルで検索方法を選びます。



「日本語から英訳語を調べる」を選ぶと

表紙画面下の検索文字入力欄に言葉を入力します。前方一致検索、後方一致検索、ワイルドカード検索で検索することができます。

「用例を調べる」を選ぶと

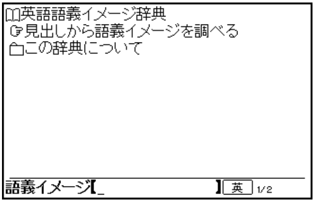
表紙画面下の検索文字入力欄にキーワードとなる複数の単語を&で区切って入力し、検索することができます。

「この辞典について」を選ぶと

目次画面が表示されます。
ジョグダイヤルで調べたい項目を選び、押します。これを何度かくり返して検索します。

英語語義イメージ辞典を使う

「英語語義イメージ辞典」では以下の方法で検索することができます。ジョグダイヤルで検索方法を選びます。



「見出しから語義イメージを調べる」を選ぶと

表紙画面下の検索文字入力欄に英単語を入力します。前方一致検索、後方一致検索、ワイルドカード検索で検索することができます。

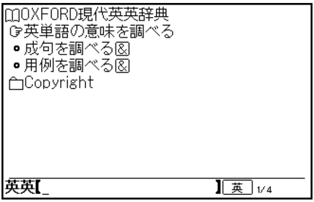
「この辞典について」を選ぶと

目次画面が表示されます。

ジョグダイヤルで調べたい項目を選び、押します。これを何度かくり返して検索します。

オックスフォード現代英英辞典 第6版を使う

「オックスフォード現代英英辞典 第6版」では以下の方法で検索することができます。
ジョグダイヤルで検索方法を選びます。



「英単語の意味を調べる」を選ぶと
表紙画面下の検索文字入力欄に英単語を入力します。前方一致検索、後方一致検索、ワイルドカード検索で検索することができます。

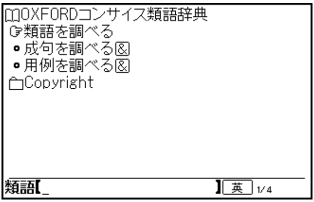
「成句を調べる」を選ぶと
表紙画面下の検索文字入力欄にキーワードとなる複数の単語を&で区切って入力し、検索することができます。

「用例を調べる」を選ぶと
表紙画面下の検索文字入力欄にキーワードとなる複数の単語を&で区切って入力し、検索することができます。

「オックスフォード現代英英辞典 第6版」については、21ページの「オックスフォード現代英英辞典 第6版について」もご覧ください。

オックスフォードコンサイス類語辞典を使う

「オックスフォードコンサイス類語辞典」では以下の方法で検索することができます。
ジョグダイヤルで検索方法を選びます。



「類語を調べる」を選ぶと

表紙画面下の検索文字入力欄に英単語を入力します。前方一致検索、後方一致検索、ワイルドカード検索で検索することができます。

「成句を調べる」を選ぶと

表紙画面下の検索文字入力欄にキーワードとなる複数の単語を&で区切って入力し、検索することができます。

「用例を調べる」を選ぶと

表紙画面下の検索文字入力欄にキーワードとなる複数の単語を&で区切って入力し、検索することができます。

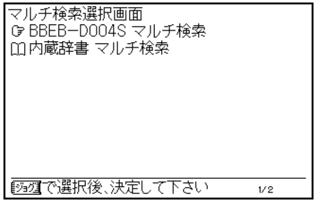
「オックスフォードコンサイス類語辞典」については、38ページの「オックスフォードコンサイス類語辞典について」もご覧ください。

マルチ検索を使う

マルチ検索機能を使えば、本製品に入っている複数の辞書から調べたいことばを検索することができます。

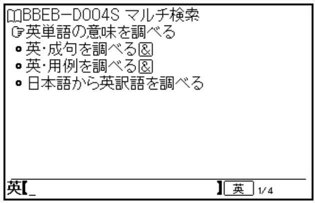
1 ［マルチ検索］キーを押す。

マルチ検索選択画面が表示されます。



2 ジョグダイヤルで ☞ を移動させて「BBEB-D004Sマルチ検索」を選び、押す。

本製品でできるマルチ検索の種類が表示されます。



3 ジョグダイヤルで「英単語の意味を調べる」、「英・成句を調べる」、「英・用例を調べる」または「日本語から英訳語を調べる」を選び、調べたいことばまたはキーワードを入力する。

該当項目が表示されます。

パソコンにBBeB Dictionary Viewer for Windows®をインストールする

お使いのパソコンに、付属のCD-ROMに入っているBBeB Dictionary Viewer for Windowsをインストールすると、パソコンでも“メモリースティック-ROM”内の辞書を検索することができます。

お持ちのパソコンのシステム構成を確認する

付属のCD-ROMに収録されているソフトウェアを使うには、以下のシステムのパソコンが必要です。

- OS：Microsoft® Windows 98、Windows 98 Second Edition、Windows Millennium Edition、Windows 2000 Professional、Windows XP Home Edition、Windows XP Professional（以降、Windows XP Home EditionとWindows XP Professional共通の場合は、Windows XPと記載します。）
- CPU：MMX Pentiumプロセッサ 233 MHz以上（Pentium II 400 MHz以上推奨）
- RAM：64MB以上（Windows XPの場合は128MB以上推奨）
- ハードディスクドライブ：30MB以上の空き容量
- ディスプレイ：High Color以上、800×600ピクセル以上を推奨
- CD-ROMドライブ
- “メモリースティック”スロット、USB端子などのインターフェースで接続された“メモリースティック”リーダー（リーダーライター）、“メモリースティック”用PCカードアダプター、または“メモリースティック”用フロッピーディスクアダプターなど
- マウスやトラックパッドなどのポインティングデバイス

ご注意

Windows 2000 ProfessionalまたはWindows XPをお使いの場合、コンピューターの管理者（Administrator）権限のユーザー（アカウント）でログオンしてからインストールを行ってください。

インストールする

1 Windows**上で起動しているすべてのソフトウェアを終了する。**

2 **パソコンの**CD-ROM**ドライブに、付属の**CD-ROM**を挿入する。**
しばらくすると、パソコンにインストール画面が表示されます。
インストール画面が表示されない場合は、画面左下にある［スタート］をクリックしてから［ファイル名を指定して実行］をクリックし、「CD-ROMドライブ名：¥Setup.exe」と入力します。

3 **［**Sony BBeB Dictionary Viewer for Windows**用の** InstallShield**ウィザードへようこそ］の画面が表示されたら、［次へ］をクリックする。**
［使用許諾契約］の画面が表示されます。
契約内容をよく確認し、内容に同意できる場合は、［使用許諾契約の条項に同意します］をチェックします。

4 **［次へ］をクリックする。**
［ユーザ情報］の画面が表示されます。
画面の指示に従い、ユーザ情報を入力します。

5 **［次へ］をクリックする。**
［インストール先のフォルダー］画面が表示されます。
画面の指示に従い、インストール先のフォルダーを指定します。

6 **［次へ］をクリックする。**
インストールの確認画面が表示されます。

7 **［インストール］をクリックする。**
プログラムのインストールが始まります。
インストールが完了すると、［完了］の画面が表示されます。

8 **［完了］をクリックする。**

パソコンで辞書をひく

パソコンにインストールしたBBeB Dictionary Viewer for Windowsを使って検索をします。

BBeB Dictionary Viewer for Windowsを立ち上げる

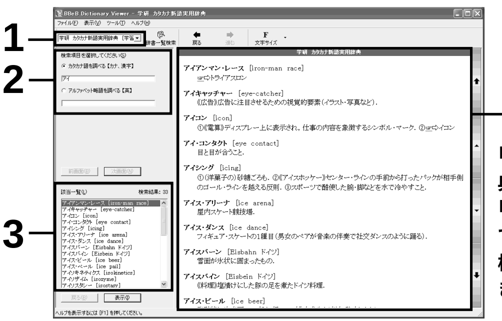
1 **パソコンの電源を入れて、**Windows**を起動する。**

2 **パソコンに“メモリースティック**-ROM”**を挿入する。または、メモリースティックリーダーなどを**USB**経由でパソコンとつなぐ。**

3 **パソコンのデスクトップ画面で、**［BBeB Dictionary］**アイコンをダブルクリックするか、［スタート］をクリックしてから［プログラム］**（Windows XP**の場合は［すべてのプログラム］**）－［BBeB Dictionary Viewer for Windows］**をクリックする。**

BBeB Dictionary Viewer for Windowsが立ち上がり、画面が表示されます。

検索する



「カタカナ新語実用辞典」を選び、検索方法「カタカナ語を調べる」で「アイ」と入力し、検索結果を表示したときの画面例

1 BBeB Dictionary Viewer for Windows**の画面で、選択辞書名表示欄の右側の▼をクリックし、表示された辞書の一覧の中から検索したい辞書をクリックする。**

2　表示された検索項目から検索したい項目を選ぶ。

文字を入力して検索する場合は、文字入力欄に検索文字を入力する。

電子辞書を使った検索と同様に、前方一致検索、または「＊」を使った後方一致検索やワイルドカード検索ができます。

目次検索の辞書の場合は、手順3の画面に表示される項目から選択する。

クリックによる選択をくり返して検索します。

検索したい項目がエクスプローラのフォルダツリーのように展開していきます。

3　該当一覧から調べたい言葉を選んでダブルクリックする。

画面右側に検索結果が表示されます。

その他の操作については、画面上にあるヘルプを参照してください。

マルチ検索ができます。

手順1で表示された辞書の一覧から「マルチ検索」を選べば、複数の辞書から検索できます。

“メモリースティック-ROM”使用上のご注意

“メモリースティック-ROM”をお使いになるときは、以下の点にご注意ください。

- “メモリースティック-ROM”の端子部に手や金属で触れないでください。
- 強い衝撃を与えたり、曲げたり、落としたりしないでください。
- 分解したり、改造したりしないでください。
- 水にぬらさないでください。
- 以下のような場所でのご使用や保存は避けてください。
  - 高温になった車の中や炎天下など気温の高い場所
  - 直射日光のあたる場所
  - 湿気の多い場所や腐食性のある場所
- 持ち運びや保管の際は、専用の収納ケースに入れてください。
- データの読み込み中に“メモリースティック-ROM”を抜かないでください。
- 下記の場合、データが消えたり壊れたりすることがあります。
  - 読み込み中に“メモリースティック-ROM”を抜いた場合
  - 静電気や電気的ノイズの影響を受ける場所で使用した場合
- ラベル貼り付け部には、専用ラベル以外は貼らないでください。

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オックスフォード現代英英辞典
第6版

Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary

編集・著作・発行
Oxford University Press

オックスフォードコンサイス類語辞典

The Concise Oxford Thesaurus

編集・著作・発行
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オックスフォード現代英英辞典第6版について

Abbreviations and grammar labels
used in the dictionary

abbr.	abbreviation
adj.	adjective
adv.	adverb
AmE	American English
AustralE	Australian English
BrE	British English
C	countable noun
conj.	conjunction
det.	determiner
etc.	et cetera (= and so on)
IrishE	Irish English
n.	noun
NorthE	Northern English
NZE	New Zealand English
pl.	plural
pp	past participle
prep.	preposition
pron.	pronoun
pt	past tense
sb	somebody
ScotE	Scottish English
sing.	singular
sth	something
symb	symbol
U	uncountable noun
v.	verb

Symbols
used in the dictionary

~	replaces the headword of an entry
■	shows new part of speech in an entry
▸	derivative(s) section of an entry
⚠	taboo (see **Labels** below)
IDM	idiom(s) section of an entry
PHR V	phrasal verb(s) section of an entry

Labels
used in the dictionary

The following labels are used with words that express a particular attitude or are appropriate in a particular situation.

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approving expressions show that you feel approval or admiration, for example *dispassionate, feisty, petite.*

disapproving expressions show that you feel disapproval or contempt, for example *blinkered, faceless, jumped-up.*

figurative language is language that is used in a non-literal or metaphorical way, as in *He didn't want to cast a shadow on* (= spoil) *their happiness.*

formal expressions are usually only used in serious or official language and would not be appropriate in normal everyday conversation. Examples are *admonish, juncture, withhold.*

humorous expressions are intended to be funny, for example *impecunious, warpaint* and *not a dry eye in the house.*

informal expressions are used between friends or in a relaxed or unofficial situation. They are not appropriate for formal situations. Examples are *dodgy, party-pooper, zap.*

ironic language uses words to mean the opposite or something very different from the meaning they seem to have, as in *You're a great help, I must say!* (= no help at all)

literary language is used mainly in literature and imaginative writing, for example *aflame, halcyon, serpentine.*

offensive expressions are used by some people to address or refer to people in a way that is very insulting, especially in connection with their race, religion, sex or disabilities, for example *mulatto, slut, cretin.* They should be avoided.

rare words exist in English but are not commonly used. Sometimes there is a more frequent form of the word that is usually used instead. For example *illumine* means the same as *illuminate*, but is much less frequent.

slang is very informal language, mainly used in speaking and sometimes restricted to a particular group of people, for example people of the same age or those who have similar interests or do the same job. Examples are *dosh* and *dweeb*.

spoken expressions are used mainly in informal conversations, for example *Give me a break! or Don't ask!*

technical language is used by people who specialize in a particular subject area.

written expressions are used mainly in written language, for example *groundswell, hotfoot, vis-à-vis.*

⚠ Taboo words are likely to be thought by many people to be obscene or shocking and you should avoid using them. Examples are *bloody* and *shit*.

The following labels show other restrictions on the use of words.

AmE describes expressions, spellings and pronunciations used in American English and not in British English, for example *bleachers, blindside, blooper*.

BrE describes expressions used in British English and not in American English, for example *jumble sale, agony aunt, chinwag*.

dialect describes expressions that are mainly used in particular regions of the British Isles, not including Scotland or Ireland, for example *beck, nowt.*

old-fashioned expressions are passing out of current use, for example *balderdash, beanfeast, blithering.*

old use describes expressions that are no longer in current use, for example *ere, hearken, perchance.*

saying describes a well-known fixed or traditional phrase, such as a proverb, that is used to make a comment, give advice, etc., for example *actions speak louder than words* and *it's all Greek to me.*

™ shows registered trademarks that belong to manufacturing companies, even though the expressions may be commonly used in speech and writing, for example *Band-Aid, Frisbee, Vegeburger*.

Key to verb patterns

Intransitive verbs

[V] verb used alone
*A large dog **appeared**.*

[V+*adv./prep.*]
verb + adverb or prepositional phrase
*A group of swans **floated by**.*

Transitive verbs

[VN] verb + noun phrase
*Jill's behaviour **annoyed me**.*

[VN+*adv./prep.*]
verb + noun phrase + adverb or prepositional phrase
*He **kicked the ball into** the net.*

Transitive verbs + two objects

[VNN] verb + noun phrase + noun phrase
*I **gave Sue a book** for Christmas.*

Linking verbs

[V-ADJ] verb + adjective
*His voice **sounds hoarse**.*

[V-N] verb + noun phrase
*Elena **became a doctor**.*

[VN-ADJ] verb + noun phrase + adjective
*She **considered herself lucky**.*

[VN-N] verb + noun phrase + noun phrase
*They **elected him president**.*

Verbs used with clauses or phrases

[V **that**] verb + **that** clause

[V (**that**)] *He **said that** he would prefer to walk.*

[VN **that**] verb + noun phrase + **that** clause

[VN (**that**)] *Can you **remind me that** I need to buy some milk?*

[V **wh-**] verb + **wh-** clause
*I **wonder what** the job will be like.*

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[VN **wh-**] verb + noun phrase + **wh-** clause *I **asked him where** the hall was.*

[V **to** inf] verb + **to** infinitive *The goldfish **need to be fed**.*

[VN **to** inf] verb + noun phrase **to** infinitive *He **was forced to leave** the keys.*

[VN inf] verb + noun phrase + infinitive without ‘to’ *Did you **hear the phone ring?***

[V **-ing**] verb + **-ing** phrase *She never **stops talking**!*

[VN **-ing**] verb + noun phrase + **-ing** phrase *His comments **set me thinking**.*

Verbs + direct speech

[V **speech**] verb + direct speech *‘It’s snowing,’ she **said**.*

[VN **speech**] verb + noun phrase + direct speech *‘Tom’s coming to lunch,’ she **told him**.*

Key to dictionary entries

Finding the word

Information in the dictionary is given in **entries**, arranged in alphabetical order of **headwords**.

headwords

entry

nab /næb/ *verb* (**-bb-**) [VN] (*informal*) **1** to catch or arrest sb who is doing sth wrong SYN COLLAR: *He was nabbed by the police for speeding.* **2** to take or get sth: *Who's nabbed my drink?*

nachos /ˈnætʃəʊz; *AmE* -tʃoʊz/ *noun* [pl.] (from *Spanish*) a Mexican dish of crisp pieces of TORTILLA served with beans, cheese, spices, etc.

nadir /ˈneɪdɪə(r); *AmE* -dɪr/ *noun* [sing.] (*written*) the worst moment of a particular situation: *the nadir of his career* ◇ *Company losses reached their nadir in 1992.* OPP ZENITH

Some headwords can have more than one part of speech:

headword and all possible parts of speech

Squares show where the information on each part of speech begins.

blind·fold /ˈblaɪndfəʊld; *AmE* -foʊld/ *noun, verb, adj., adv.*
■ *noun* something that is put over sb's eyes so they cannot see
■ *verb* [VN] to cover sb's eyes with a piece of fabric or other covering so that they cannot see: *The hostages were tied up and blindfolded.*
■ *adj., adv.* (*BrE*) (also **blind·fold·ed** *BrE, AmE*) with the eyes covered: *The reporter was taken blindfold to a secret location.* ◇ *I knew the way home blindfold* (= because it was so familiar). ◇ *I could do that blindfold* (= very easily, with no problems).

There are some words in English that have the same spelling as each other but different pronunciations and completely different meanings:

The small **homonym number** shows that this is the first of 2 headwords spelled **punt**.

Different pronunciation is given at each headword.

punt¹ /pʌnt/ *noun, verb*—see also PUNT²
■ *noun* **1** a long shallow boat with a flat bottom and square ends which is moved by pushing the end of a long pole against the bottom of a river—picture at BOAT **2** (*BrE, informal*) a bet: *The investment is little more than a punt.* **3** (in rugby or American football) a long kick made after dropping the ball from your hands
■ *verb* **1** to travel in a punt, especially for pleasure: [V] *We spent the day punting on the river.* ◇ *to go punting* [also VN] **2** [VN] to kick a ball hard so that it goes a long way, sometimes after it has dropped from your hands and before it reaches the ground

punt² /pʊnt/ *noun* the unit of money in the Republic of Ireland (to be replaced by the euro)—see also PUNT¹

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There are also some words in English that have more than one possible spelling or form, when both spellings or forms are acceptable. Information about these words is given at the most frequent spelling or form:

The variant spelling is given in brackets.

ban·is·ter (also **ban·nis·ter**) /ˈbænɪstə(r)/ *noun* (*BrE* also **ban·is·ters** [pl.]) the posts and rail at the side of a staircase: *to hold on to the banister / banisters*

At the entry for the less frequent spelling a cross-reference directs you to the main entry:

ban·nis·ter = BANISTER

American English variants and irregular forms of verbs are treated in the same way.

Some words that are **derivatives** of other, more frequent words, do not have their own entry in the dictionary, because they can be easily understood from the meaning of the word from which they are derived (the root word). They are given in the same entry as the root word, in a specially marked section:

The triangle shows where the derivatives section begins.

dif·fi·dent /ˈdɪfɪdənt/ *adj.* **~** (**about sth**) not having much confidence in yourself; not wanting to talk about yourself SYN SHY: *a diffident manner / smile* ◇ *He was modest and diffident about his own success.* ▶ **dif·fi·dence** /-dəns/ *noun* [U]: *She overcame her natural diffidence and spoke with great frankness.* ▶ **dif·fi·dent·ly** *adv.*

Finding the meaning

Some words have a lot of possible meanings and the entries for them can be very long. It is not usually necessary to read the whole entry from the beginning, if you already know something about the context or general meaning you are looking for:

Meanings that are closely related to each other share the same short cut.

Short cuts show the general meaning or context of each meaning.

re·lief /rɪˈliːf/ *noun*
〖REMOVAL OF ANXIETY/PAIN〗 **1** [U, sing.] the feeling of happiness that you have when sth unpleasant stops or does not happen: *a sense of relief* ◇ *We all* ***breathed a sigh of relief*** *when he left.* ◇ *She sighed with relief.* ◇ *Much* ***to my relief*** *the car was not damaged.* ◇ *News of their safety came as a great relief.* ◇ *It was a relief to be able to talk to someone about it.* ◇ ***What a relief!*** **2** [U] **~ (from/of sth)** the act of removing or reducing pain, anxiety, etc: *modern methods of* ***pain relief*** ◇ *the relief of misery/poverty/suffering*
〖HELP〗 **3** [U] food, money, medicine, etc. that is given to help people in places where there has been a war or natural disaster: ***famine relief*** ◇ *a relief agency/organization/worker* **4** [U] (*especially AmE*) financial help given by the government to people who need it
〖ON TAX〗 **5** [U] = TAX RELIEF: *relief on mortgage interest payments*
〖STH DIFFERENT〗 **6** [U, sing.] **~ (from sth)** something that is interesting or enjoyable that replaces sth boring, difficult or unpleasant for a short period of time: *a few moments of* ***light relief*** *in an otherwise dull performance* ◇ *There was little* ***comic relief*** *in his speech.* ◇ *The calm of the countryside came as a welcome relief from the hustle and bustle of city life.*
〖WORKERS〗 **7** [C+sing./pl.*v.*] (often used as an adjective) a person or group of people that replaces another when they have finished working for the day or when they are sick: *The next crew relief comes on duty at 9 o'clock.* ◇ *relief drivers*

By looking down the left-hand side of the entry and just reading the short cuts, you can quickly find the meaning you want.

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Using the word

The entries in this dictionary contain a lot more than just the meanings of words. They show you how to use the word in your own speaking and writing.

pronunciation, with American pronunciation where it is different

aard·vark /ˈɑːdvɑːk; *AmE* ˈɑːrdvɑːrk/ *noun* an animal from southern Africa that has a long nose and tongue and that eats insects

Stress marks show stress on compounds.

ˌ**bird of** ˈ**paradise** *noun* (*pl.* **birds of paradise**) a bird with very bright feathers, found mainly in New Guinea

Irregular forms of verbs, with their pronunciation. Irregular plurals of nouns are also given.

prepositions, adverbs and structures that can be used with this word

examples of use in *italic type*

label giving information about usage

cling /klɪŋ/ *verb* (**clung**, **clung** /klʌŋ/) [V] **1 ~ (on) to sb/sth** | **~ on/together** to hold on tightly to sb/sth: *survivors clinging to a raft* ◊ *She clung onto her baby.* ◊ *Cling on tight!* ◊ *They clung together, shivering with cold.* **2 ~ (to sth)** to stick to sth: *a dress that clings* (= fits closely and shows the shape of your body) ◊ *The wet shirt clung to his chest.* ◊ *The smell of smoke still clung to her clothes.* **3 ~ (to sb)** (usually *disapproving*) to stay close to sb, especially because you are emotionally dependent on them: *After her mother's death, Sara clung to her aunt more than ever.* **PHR V** ˈ**cling to sth** | ˌ**cling** ˈ**on to sth** to be unwilling to get rid of sth, or stop doing sth: *Throughout the trial she had clung to the belief that he was innocent.* ◊ *He had one last hope to cling on to.* ◊ *She managed to cling on to life for another couple of years.*

fixed form of noun

information on different types of noun

common phrase in **bold type** in example, with extra explanation in brackets

word not in the defining vocabulary

dock /dɒk; *AmE* dɑːk/ *noun, verb*

■ *noun* **1** [C] a part of a port where ships are repaired or where goods are put onto or taken off them: *dock workers* ◊ *a dock strike* ◊ *The ship was* ***in dock***.—see also DRY DOCK **2** (**docks**) [pl.] a group of docks in a port and the buildings around them that are used for repairing ships, storing goods, etc. **3** [C] (*AmE*) = JETTY **4** [C] (*AmE*) a raised platform for loading vehicles or trains **5** [C] the part of a court of law where the person who has been accused of a crime stands or sits during a trial: *He's been* ***in the dock*** (= on trial for a crime) *several times already*. **6** [U] a wild plant of Northern Europe with large thick leaves that can be rubbed on skin that has been stung by NETTLES to make it less painful: *dock leaves*

comparatives and superlatives of adjectives given

information on usage of adjectives

hearty /ˈhɑːti; *AmE* ˈhɑːrti/ *adj., noun*

■ *adj.* (**heart·ier**, **hearti·est**) **1** [usually before noun] showing friendly feelings for sb: *a hearty greeting / reception / welcome* **2** (sometimes *disapproving*) loud, cheerful and full of energy: *a hearty and boisterous fellow* ◊ *a hearty voice / handshake* **3** [only before noun] (of a meal or sb's APPETITE) large; making you feel full: *a hearty breakfast* ◊ *to have a hearty appetite* **4** [usually before noun] showing that you feel strongly about sth: *He nodded his head in hearty agreement.* ◊ *Hearty congratulations to everyone involved.* ◊ *a hearty dislike of sth* **IDM** see HALE ▶ **heartiness** *noun* [U]

verb grammar codes

idioms section with special symbol **IDM**

phrasal verbs section with special symbol **PHR V**

fetch /fetʃ/ *verb* **1** (*especially BrE*) to go to where sb/sth is and bring them/it back: [VN] *to fetch help/a doctor* ◇ *The inhabitants have to walk a mile to fetch water.* ◇ *She's gone to fetch the kids from school.* ◇ [VNN] *Could you fetch me my bag?* **2** [VN] to be sold for a particular price: *The painting is expected to fetch £10 000 at auction.* **IDM** **fetch and ˈcarry** (**for sb**) to do a lot of little jobs for sb as if you were their servant **PHR V** **ˌfetch ˈup** (*informal, especially BrE*) to arrive somewhere without planning to: *And then, a few years after leaving college, he somehow fetched up in Rome.*

Short notes help you to avoid common errors.

exam /ɪɡˈzæm/ (also *formal* **exam·in·ation**) *noun* a formal written, spoken or practical test, especially at school or college, to see how much you know about a subject, or what you can do: *to take an exam* ◇ (*formal*) *to sit an exam* ◇ *to pass/fail an exam* ◇ (*BrE*) *to mark an exam* ◇ (*AmE*) *to grade an exam* ◇ *an exam paper* ◇ *I got my* ***exam results*** *today.* ◇ (*BrE*) *She did well in her exams.* ◇ (*AmE*) *She did well on her exams.* ◇ *A lot of students suffer from* ***exam nerves***. ◇ *He's practising hard for his piano exam.* **HELP** Use *take/do/sit an exam* not ~~*write an exam*~~.

Build your vocabulary

The dictionary also contains a lot of information that will help you increase your vocabulary and use the language productively:

Special symbols show synonyms and opposites.

stable /ˈsteɪbl/ *adj., noun, verb*
■ *adj.* **1** firmly fixed; not likely to move, change or fail **SYN** STEADY: *stable prices / employment* ◇ *This ladder doesn't seem very stable.* ◇ *The patient's condition is stable* (= it is not getting worse). **2** (of a person) calm and reasonable; not easily upset **SYN** BALANCED: *Mentally, she is not very stable.* **3** (*technical*) (of a substance) staying in the same chemical or ATOMIC state: *chemically stable* **OPP** UNSTABLE ▶ **sta·bly** /ˈsteɪbli/ *adv.*

Cross-references refer you to information in other parts of the dictionary:

Compare refers you to another word with a contrasted meaning.

See also refers you to another word with a similar or related meaning.

jam /dʒæm/ *noun, verb*
■ *noun*
〚SWEET FOOD〛 **1** [U, C] a thick sweet substance made by boiling fruit with sugar, often sold in JARS and spread on bread: *strawberry jam* ◇ *recipes for jams and preserves* ◇ (*BrE*) *a jam doughnut*—compare JELLY, MARMALADE—picture on page A1
〚MANY PEOPLE/VEHICLES〛 **2** [C] a situation in which it is difficult or impossible to move because there are so many people or vehicles in one particular place: *The bus was delayed in a five-mile jam.* ◇ *As fans rushed to leave, jams formed at all the exits.*—see also TRAFFIC JAM
IDM **be in a ˈjam** (*informal*) to be in a difficult situation **IDM** **jam toˈmorrow** (*BrE, informal*) good things that are promised for the future but never happen: *They refused to settle for a promise of jam tomorrow.* —more at MONEY

Understanding definitions

All the definitions in the dictionary are written using a vocabulary of 3000 common words. This makes them clear and easy to understand.

Reading through the following points before you start to use the dictionary will make understanding the definitions even simpler.

Important

The following are used a very large number of times:

sb = somebody/someone
sth = something
etc. = 'and other things of the same sort'

For example, if you say that something is 'used in books, newspapers, etc.', you mean that you are also including magazines and journals.

particular is used to emphasize that you are referring to one individual person, thing or type of thing and not others.

especially is used to give the most common or typical example of something. For example, the meaning of the verb **to train** is shown as 'to prepare yourself for a *particular* activity, *especially* a sport'

Describing objects and substances

The definition might refer to the **shape** and or **size** of an object. Make sure that you know what the following words mean: *round, square, circular, hollow, solid, broad, narrow*.

Other **features** of the object might be mentioned:

appearance: *simple, plain, complicated, decorative, rough, smooth, pointed*

colour: *dark, light, pale, bright, coloured, colourless*

According to its **function**, the object might be a *container, device, instrument, machine, mechanism* or *tool*.

It might be **made of** *fabric* or *cloth* (including *cotton, wool, fur, silk*), *metal* (including *iron, steel, gold, silver*) or *glass*.

Material is a general word that means anything that something is made of. For example a **cushion** is 'a fabric bag filled with soft *material*', and **adobe** is 'mud that is… used as a building *material*'.

Matter [U] is any substance that physically exists, used especially when defining more technical words. For example, a technical meaning of **suspension** is 'a liquid with very small pieces of solid matter floating in it'.

A **substance** may be *liquid* or *solid* or it may be a *gas*.

REMEMBER a **vehicle** could be a *car, lorry/truck/van or train*. An **aircraft** could be a *plane* or a helicopter.

Describing food

Food and **drink** are described as *bitter, sweet, salty, sour,* or *spicy*. An amount of a food prepared in a particular way and served at a meal is called a **dish**.

Describing people

People (or *human beings*) are *male* or *female, adults* or *children*. They, their **behaviour** or their **attitude** could be *friendly, bad-tempered, aggressive, honest, dishonest, sincere, calm, anxious, nervous, pleasant, unpleasant, intelligent, stupid, polite or rude*.

The **way** or **manner** in which somebody does something may be important.

People do things *deliberately* or *on purpose* (= they mean to do it) or accidentally or *by mistake* (= they do not mean to do it).

Somebody may have or show a **quality** or **feeling** such as *respect, interest, pleasure, skill, emotion, excitement, enthusiasm, sympathy, courage* or *determination*. Or they may show **a lack of** one of these qualities or **a desire to** do something.

Describing organizations

An **organization** may be a *business*, a *company*, an *institution*, a *club* or *a group of people* who work together for a particular aim. The people who lead an *organization*, a *government* or *society* can be called people *in authority*.

Describing actions

An **event** may be a *ceremony*, a *festival* or a *celebration*. It could be *public, private, official* or *social*.

An **occasion** is a time when something happens. For example, a **referendum** is 'an *occasion* when all the people of a country can vote on an important issue'.

Something that somebody does, or something that happens may be described as an *act*, an *action*, an *activity* or a *process* (= a series of connected actions). When a noun is very closely linked to a verb, it may be defined in terms of the verb as *the act/action/activity/process of*… For example, one of the meanings of **achievement** is 'the *act* or *process* of achieving sth'.

Your **experience** [U] is the things you have done and the knowledge you have gained; *an* **experience** [C] is something that has happened to you. For example, **cosmopolitan** means 'having or showing wide *experience* of people and things'. **Conversion** is 'the process or *experience* of changing your religion'.

Things happen *repeatedly* (= several times, one after the other), *continuously* (= without stopping), *occasionally* or *rarely* (= not very often).

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Describing situations

A **matter** [C] is a subject or situation that you must consider or deal with. For example, a **case** is 'a *matter* that is being officially investigated…'

State and **condition** are both used to describe how something or somebody looks or is physically or mentally. A medical **condition** is a particular health problem that somebody has.

A situation that exists or a *habit* or *practice* that somebody has can be described as *the fact of…* or *the practice of…*For example, **gender** is '*the fact of* being male or female'.

Describing ideas

A strong opinion can be called a *belief*. A *set of beliefs* can be a *theory* about a particular subject. Some actions are *the expression of* particular ideas. A set of beliefs and practices can make a whole *system*, especially a *political* or *economic* system such as **capitalism**.

Numbers

1040 form /ˌten ˈfɔːti fɔːm; *AmE* ˈfɔːrti fɔːrm/ *noun* (in the US) an official document in which you give details of the amount of money that you have earned so that the government can calculate how much tax you have to pay

12 /twelv/ *noun* (in Britain) a label that is given to a film/movie to show that it can be watched legally only by people who are at least twelve years old; a film/movie that has this label: *I can take the kids too – it's a 12.*

15 /ˌfɪfˈtiːn/ *noun* (in Britain) a label that is given to a film/movie to show that it can be watched legally only by people who are at least fifteen years old; a film/movie that has this label

18 /ˌeɪˈtiːn/ *noun* (in Britain) a label that is given to a film/movie to show that it can be watched legally only by people who are at least eighteen years old; a film/movie that has this label

18-wheeler /ˌeɪtiːn ˈwiːlə(r)/ *noun* (*AmE*) a very large truck with nine wheels on each side

20/20 vision /ˌtwenti twenti ˈvɪʒn/ *noun* the ability to see perfectly without using glasses or CONTACT LENSES

2.1 /ˌtuː ˈwʌn/ *noun* the upper level of the second highest standard of degree given by a British or an Australian university: *I got a 2.1.*

2.2 /ˌtuː ˈtuː/ *noun* the lower level of the second highest standard of degree given by a British or an Australian university

24-hour clock /ˌtwenti fɔːr aʊə ˈkʟɒk; *AmE* aʊər ˈklɑːk/ *noun* the system of using twenty four numbers to talk about the hours of the day, instead of dividing it into two units of twelve hours

24/7 /ˌtwenti fɔː ˈsevən; *AmE* fɔːr/ *adv. (informal)* twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week (used to mean 'all the time'): *She's with me all the time—24/7.*

3-D (also **three-D**) /ˌθriː ˈdiː/ *noun* [U] the quality of having, or appearing to have, length, width and depth: *These glasses allow you to see the film in 3-D.*

35mm /ˌθɜːtifaɪv ˈmɪlimiːtə(r); *AmE* ˌθɜːrti- / *noun* the size of film that is usually used in cameras for taking photographs and making films/ movies

4x4 /ˌfɔː baɪ ˈfɔː; *AmE* ˌfɔːr baɪ ˈfɔːr/ *noun* a vehicle with a system in which power is applied to all four wheels, making it easier to control

911 /ˌnaɪn wʌn ˈwʌn/ the telephone number used in the US to call the police, fire or ambulance services in an emergency: *(AmE) Call 911.*

99 /ˌnaɪntiˈnaɪn/ *noun (BrE)* an ice cream in a cone with a stick of chocolate in the top

999 /ˌnaɪn naɪn ˈnaɪn/ the telephone number used in Britain to call the police, fire or ambulance services in an emergency: *(BrE) Dial 999.*

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Symbols

=	equals; is the same as
	does not equal; is different from
≈	is approximately equal to
>	is more than
<	is less than
∵	because
∴	therefore
✓	correct
✗	incorrect
*	used to mark important points (called an ASTERISK)
&	and (called an AMPERSAND)
#	*(BrE)* HASH (*AmE* POUND SIGN) the symbol used for example on telephones, and in addresses in the US
"	DITTO; the same word as above
@	at
℅	(on an envelope) care of. You address a letter to a person 'care of' sb else when the place you are sending it to is not their permanent home.
£	pound sterling
$	dollar
€	euro
©	copyright
ⓘ	information
Ⓟ	parking
♂	male
♀	female
♻	used on the packaging of products to show that they are made from recycled materials (= that have been used once then treated so that they can be used again) , or to show that they can be recycled after use

Pronunciation and phonetic symbols

The British pronunciations given are those of younger speakers of General British. This includes RP (Received Pronunciation) and a range of similar accents which are not strongly regional. The American pronunciations chosen are also as far as possible the most general (not associated with any particular region). If there is a difference between British and American pronunciations of a word, the British one is given first, with *AmE* before the American pronunciation.

Consonants

p	pen	/pen/	s	see	/siː/	tʃ	chain	/tʃeɪn/	n	now	/naʊ/
b	bad	/bæd/	z	zoo	/zuː/	dʒ	jam	/dʒæm/	ŋ	sing	/sɪŋ/
t	tea	/tiː/	ʃ	shoe	/ʃuː/	f	fall	/fɔːl/	l	leg	/leg/
d	did	/dɪd/	ʒ	vision	/ˈvɪʒn/	v	van	/væn/	r	red	/red/
k	cat	/kæt/	h	hat	/hæt/	θ	thin	/θɪn/	j	yes	/jes/
g	get	/get/	m	man	/mæn/	ð	this	/ðɪs/	w	wet	/wet/

The symbol (r) indicates that British pronunciation will have /r/ only if a vowel sound follows directly at the beginning of the next word, as in **far away**; otherwise the /r/ is omitted. For American English, all the /r/ sounds should be pronounced.
/x/ represents a fricative sound as in /lɒx/ for Scottish **loch**, Irish **lough**.

Vowels and diphthongs

iː	see	/siː/
i	happy	/ˈhæpi/
ɪ	sit	/sɪt/
e	ten	/ten/
æ	cat	/kæt/
ɑː	father	/ˈfɑːðə(r)/
ɒ	got	/gɒt/ (British English)
ɔː	saw	/sɔː/
ʊ	put	/pʊt/
u	actual	/ˈæktʃuəl/
uː	too	/tuː/
ʌ	cup	/kʌp/
ɜː	fur	/fɜː(r)/
ə	about	/əˈbaʊt/
eɪ	say	/seɪ/
əʊ	go	/gəʊ/ (British English)
oʊ	go	/goʊ/ (American English)
aɪ	my	/maɪ/
ɔɪ	boy	/bɔɪ/
aʊ	now	/naʊ/
ɪə	near	/nɪə(r)/ (British English)
eə	hair	/heə(r)/ (British English)
ʊə	pure	/pjʊə(r)/ (British English)

Many British speakers use /ɔː/ instead of the diphthong /ʊə/, especially in common words, so that **sure** becomes /ʃɔː(r)/, etc.

The sound /ɒ/ does not occur in American English, and words which have this vowel in British pronunciation will instead have /ɑː/ or /ɔː/ in American English. For instance, **got** is /gɒt/ in British English, but /gɑːt/ in American English, while **dog** is British /dɒg/, American /dɔːg/.

The three diphthongs /ɪə eə ʊə/ are found only in British English. In corresponding places, American English has a simple vowel followed by /r/, so **near** is /nɪr/, **hair** is /her/, and **pure** is /pjʊr/.

Nasalized vowels, marked with /˜/, may be retained in certain words taken from French, as in **penchant** /ˈpɒ̃ʃɒ̃/, **coq au vin** /ˌkɒk əʊˈvæ̃/.

Syllabic consonants

The sounds /l/ and /n/ can often be 'syllabic' – that is, they can form a syllable by themselves without a vowel. There is a syllabic /l/ in the usual pronunciation of **middle** /ˈmɪdl/, and a syllabic /n/ in **sudden** /ˈsʌdn/.

Weak vowels /i/ and /u/

The sounds represented by /iː/ and /ɪ/ must always be made different, as in **heat** /hiːt/ compared with **hit** /hɪt/. The symbol /i/ represents a vowel that can be sounded as either /iː/ or /ɪ/, or as a sound which is a compromise between them. In a word such as **happy** /ˈhæpi/, younger speakers use a quality more like /iː/, but short in duration. When /i/ is followed by /ə/ the sequence can also be pronounced /jə/. So the word **dubious** can be /ˈdjuːbiəs/ or /ˈdjuːbjəs/.

In the same way, the two vowels represented /uː/ and /ʊ/ must be kept distinct but /u/ represents a weak vowel that varies between them. If /u/ is followed directly by a consonant sound, it can also be pronounced as /ə/. So **stimulate** can be /ˈstɪmjuleɪt/ or /ˈstɪmjəleɪt/.

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Weak forms and strong forms

Certain very common words, for example **at**, **and**, **for**, **can**, have two pronunciations. We give the usual (weak) pronunciation first. The second pronunciation (strong) must be used if the word is stressed, and also generally when the word is at the end of a sentence. For example:

I'm waiting for /fə(r)/ *a bus.*
What are you waiting for /fɔː(r)/*?*

Stress

The mark /ˈ/ shows the main stress in a word. Compare **able** /ˈeɪbl/, stressed on the first syllable, with **ability** /əˈbɪləti/, stressed on the second. A stressed syllable is relatively loud, long in duration, said clearly and distinctly, and made noticeable by the pitch of the voice.

Longer words may have one or more secondary stresses coming before the main stress. These are marked with /ˌ/ as in **abbreviation** /əˌbriːviˈeɪʃn/, **agricultural** /ˌægrɪˈkʌltʃərəl/. They feel like beats in a rhythm leading up to the main stress.

Weak stresses coming after the main stress in a word can sometimes be heard, but they are not marked in this dictionary.

When two words are put together in a phrase, the main stress in the first word may shift to the place of the secondary stress to avoid a clash between two stressed syllables next to each other. For instance, **ˌafterˈnoon** has the main stress on **noon**, but in the phrase **ˌafternoon ˈtea** the stress on **noon** is missing.

ˌWell ˈknown has the main stress on **known**, but in the phrase **ˌwell-known ˈactor** the stress on **known** is missing.

Stress in phrasal verbs

One type of phrasal verb has a single strong stress on the first word. Examples are **ˈcome to sth**, **ˈgo for sb**, **ˈlook at sth**. This stress pattern is kept in all situations, and the second word is never stressed. If the second word is one which normally appears in a weak form, remember that the strong form must be used at the end of a phrase.

Another type of phrasal verb is shown with two stresses. The pattern shown in the dictionary, with the main stress on the second word, is the one which is used when the verb is said on its own, or when the verb as a whole is the last important word in a phrase:

What time are you ˌcoming ˈback?
He ˌmade it ˈup.
ˌFill them ˈin.

But the speaker will put a strong stress on any other important word if it comes later than the verb. The stress on the second word of the verb is then weakened or lost, especially if it would otherwise be next to the other strong stress. This happens whether the important word which receives the strong stress is between the two parts of the phrasal verb, or after both of them.

We ˌcame back ˈearly.
I ˌfilled in a ˈform.
ˌFill this ˈform in.

If more than one stress pattern is possible, or the stress depends on the context, no stress is shown.

Stress in idioms

Idioms are shown in the dictionary with at least one main stress unless more than one stress pattern is possible or the stress depends on the context. The learner should not change the position of this stress when speaking or the special meaning of the idiom may be lost.

Tapping of /t/

In American English, if a /t/ sound is between two vowels, and the second vowel is not stressed, the /t/ can be pronounced very quickly, and made voiced so that it is like a brief /d/ or the r-sound of certain languages. Technically, the sound is a 'tap', and can be symbolised by /t̬/. So Americans can pronounce **potato** as /pəˈteɪt̬oʊ/, tapping the second /t/ in the word (but not the first, because of the stress). British speakers don't generally do this.

The conditions for tapping also arise very frequently when words are put together, as in **not only**, **what I**, etc. In this case it doesn't matter whether the following vowel is stressed or not, and even British speakers can use taps in this situation, though they sound rather casual.

The glottal stop

In both British and American varieties of English, a /t/ which comes at the end of a word or syllable can often be pronounced as a glottal stop /ʔ/ (a silent gap produced by holding one's breath briefly) instead of a /t/. For this to happen, the next sound must not be a vowel or a syllabic /l/. So **football** can be /ˈfʊʔbɔːl/ instead of /ˈfʊtbɔːl/, and **button** can be /ˈbʌʔn/ instead of /ˈbʌtn/. But a glottal stop would not be used for the /t/ sounds in **bottle** or **better** because of the sounds which come afterwards.

オックスフォードコンサイス類語辞典について

Guide to the Thesaurus

THE HEADWORDS

The text of the *Thesaurus* is organized under headwords, which are printed in bold type. The headwords are listed in strict alphabetical order. Many English words have two or more different acceptable spellings; in this book, the one used is the one regarded as being the most common. If two or more different forms are common, alternatives are given, for example:

> **cagey, cagy** adjective guarded, secretive, noncommittal, cautious, chary, wary, careful, shrewd, wily.

However, alternatives are not listed in all such cases. For instance, in British English many words ending in -ize can also be spelled with an -ise ending. Variants of this type have not been included.

PARTS OF SPEECH

Headwords are always followed by a label indicating the part of speech of the entry.

When a word has two or more different parts of speech, it is listed more than once with separate entries for each, for example:

> **captive** noun *take captives...*prisoner, prisoner-of-war, hostage....
>
> **captive** adjective *captive animals* imprisoned, incarcerated, locked up....

The order of parts of speech is based on usage, with the most common placed first. Not all possible parts of speech of a word are necessarily included as headwords. For example, many words that function as adjectives can also function as adverbs. These are included only when they have useful sets of synonyms.

HOMONYMS

Certain words have the same spelling but different meanings and different origins (etymologies). Such words, known as homonyms, are treated as separate headwords, even when they have the same part of speech. Homonym numbers are included in order to distinguish identical headwords with the same part of speech for the purposes of cross-referencing. For example:

> **bank^1** noun *a grassy bank* slope, rise, incline....
>
> **bank^2** verb *bank an aircraft* tilt, slope, slant....

bank[3] noun *borrow from the bank*...high-street bank, clearing bank....
bank[4] verb *bank the money* deposit, save, save up....

If the headwords are identical but the parts of speech differ, there can be no ambiguity in cross references so homonym numbers are not used. This does not necessarily imply that the different part-of-speech entries have the same etymology.

THE ENTRIES

Each entry contains a list of words that are synonyms of the headword; i.e. the words can be used in place of the headword in most (although not all) contexts. When a word has more than one meaning, the different senses of the word are numbered. Example phrases (in italic type) indicate the particular sense and illustrate the use of the word. In some cases, two or more examples are given; these are separated by a vertical bar. For example:

assimilate verb **1** *assimilate food/facts* | *assimilate people into a group* absorb, take in, incorporate, digest, ingest. **2** *assimilate your way of life to theirs* adapt, adjust, accustom, acclimatize, accommodate, become like/similar, blend in, fit, homogenize.

Note that a solidus (/) is used to separate alternative words in order to save space. The solidus applies only to the two words it separates; thus 'assimilate food/facts' can be read as 'assimilate food' and 'assimilate facts'.

GROUPS WITHIN SENSES

In general, the synonyms in an entry are separated by commas. However, there are cases in which the words fall naturally into two or more distinct groups, which are separated by a semicolon. There are various reasons for subdividing a sense in this way:

• ***grammatical differences*** Some of the words may function in a different way from others, for example:

briefing... *recruits being given their briefing* brief, information, guidance, preparation; instructions, directions....

In this case the words *instructions* and *directions* have been grouped separately because they are plural nouns. There are other grammatical reasons why synonyms may be split into groups. For example, the headword may function as both a transitive and intransitive verb, whereas some of the synonyms may be intransitive only.

• ***informal words*** Words that are not used in standard formal English have been grouped at the end of lists and given the label *inf*. No distinction is made between colloquial, informal, and slang levels of usage. For example:

babble verb... jabber, gibber, gabble, burble, chatter, mutter, mumble, prate, drivel, bleat, cackle; *inf*. rabbit, waffle, run on.

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The label inf. applies to all the words following in the group.

• ***restricted usage*** Synonyms have been separated into labelled groups when they are used in different regions or in particular fields. For example:

> **baby** noun *holding a tiny baby* infant, newborn, child, babe, tiny tot; *inf* sprog; *Scots* bairn; *Med.* neonate.

A list of labels used in the *Thesaurus* is given later.

SUB-ENTRIES

Verb phrases are included as sub-entries under a main entry. For example:

> **call**... *call out in pain* cry, cry out, shout, exclaim... **call for** *this calls for a celebration*... need, require, be grounds for... **call off** *call off the dogs* order off. order away...

CROSS-REFERENCES

Cross-reference to main entries is indicated by small capitals. Where necessary, the part of speech and sense number are also given. For example:

> **barbaric** adjective.... *See* BARBARIAN adjective **1**

TABLES

Tables have been included throughout the book to give additional information for certain entries. These typically consist of lists of words that, while not strictly synonyms of the headword, are associated with it in some way. For example, at **dam** a table of notable dams is given; at **knife** a list of types of knife is shown.

References to the tables are given at the ends of entries. For example:

> **dam** noun *a river dam... See table.*
> **machete** noun... *See table at* KNIFE.

Certain headwords only refer to tables, i.e. there are no synonyms given. For example;

> **ballet** noun. *See table.*

ANTONYMS

Many entries contain a list of opposites. For example:

> **dally** verb...
> **Opposites** HURRY: HASTEN.

Words in small capitals are cross-references to other entries.

Abbreviations

The following labels have been used in the text:

Am.	American
Austral.	Australian
dial.	dialect
fml.	formal
inf.	informal
lit.	literary
Med.	Medicine
Tech.	Technical fields
vulg.	vulgar

Abbreviations for nationalities:

Afk.	Afrikaans
Afr.	African
Am.	American
Arab.	Arabic
Austral.	Australian
Belg.	Belgian
Brit.	British
Bulg.	Bulgarian
Can.	Canadian
Cz.	Czech
Da.	Danish
Du.	Dutch
Egypt.	Egyptian
Engl.	English
Flem.	Flemish
Finn.	Finnish
Fr.	French
Ger.	German
Gk.	Greek
Icel.	Icelandic
Ind.	Indian
Ir.	Irish
It.	Italian
Jap.	Japanese
Mex.	Mexican
Norw.	Norwegian
NZ.	New Zealand
Pers.	Persian
Pol.	Polish
Port.	Portuguese
Rom.	Roman
Russ.	Russian
S. Afr.	South African
S. Am.	South American
Scot.	Scottish
Sp.	Spanish
Sw.	Swedish
Turk.	Turkish

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